X<sub>2</sub> is a hydrophobic residue;

 $X_3$  is an acidic or an aliphatic residue;

 $X_4$  is a basic residue;

 $X_5$  is an apolar residue;

 $X_6$  is an aromatic residue;

 $X_7$  is a polar residue;

 $X_8$  is an aliphatic residue;

 $X_9$  is an acidic or an aliphatic residue;

 $X_{10}$  is an aromatic residue;

 $X_{11}$  is an aromatic residue;

 $X_{12}$  is a polar residue;

 $X_{13}$  is Ile;

 $X_{14}$  is an apolar residue;

 $X_{15}$  is an acidic residue;

 $X_{16}$  is a polar residue;

 $X_{17}$  is a basic or an aliphatic residue;

 $Z_1$  is  $H_2N$ -, RHN- or, RRN-;

 $Z_2$  is -C(O)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)NHR, -C(O)NRR;

each R is independently  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl,

substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl, substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl or substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl;

each "—" between residues  $Z_1$  and  $X_1$  and residues  $Z_2$  and  $X_{17}$  represents a covalent linkage; and

each "—" between residues  $X_1$  through  $X_{17}$  represents a covalent linkage,

wherein the compound reduces cell-associated binding of transferrin as measured in an *in vitro* cellular binding assay and produces at least an additive effect with soluble HFE  $\beta_2$ m heterodimers in reducing cell-associated binding of transferrin as measured in the assay.

## 15. (New) The method of Claim 14. wherein:

 $X_{+}$  is an apolar amino acid;

 $X_2$  is an aromatic amino acid;

X<sub>3</sub> is an acidic amino acid;

 $X_4$  is a basic amino acid;

 $X_5$  is an apolar amino acid;

 $X_6$  is an aromatic amino acid;

 $X_7$  is a polar amino acid;

 $X_8$  is a aliphatic amino acid;

 $X_9$  is a an acidic amino acid;

 $X_{10}$  is an aromatic amino acid;

X<sub>11</sub> is an aromatic amino acid;

 $X_{12}$  is a polar amino acid;

 $X_{13}$  is Ile;

 $X_{14}$  is an apolar amino acid;

 $X_{15}$  is an acidic amino acid;

 $X_{16}$  is a polar amino acid;

 $X_{17}$  is a basic amino acid; and

each " " between residues  $X_i$  through  $X_{i7}$  is independently an amide, a substituted amide or an isostere of amide.

## 16. (New) The method of Claim 14, wherein:

 $X_1$  is Gly;

 $X_2$  is Trp or Ala;

X<sub>3</sub> is Asp or Ala;

X<sub>4</sub> is His;

X<sub>5</sub> is Met;

 $X_6$  is Phe:

X- is Thr;

X. is Val,

 $X_9$  is Asp or Ala;

X<sub>10</sub> is Phe,

 $X_{11}$  is Trp;

X<sub>12</sub> is Thr;

<b>T</b> 7		
1	10	He:
- 13	13	HC.

$$X_{14}$$
 is Met;

$$X_{15}$$
 is Glu;

$$X_{16}$$
 is Asn;

$$X_{17}$$
 is His or Ala;

$$Z_1$$
 is  $H_2N$ -;

$$Z_2$$
 is -C(O)OH; and

each "—" between residues  $X_1$  through  $X_{17}$  is an amide linkage.

17. (New) A method of treating an iron overload disease, comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound comprising the formula:

(I) 
$$Z_1 - X_1 - X_2 - X_3 - X_4 - X_5 - X_6 - X_7 - X_8 - X_9 - X_{10} - X_{11} - X_{12} - X_{13} - X_{14} - X_{15} - X_{16} - X_{17} - Z_2$$
 wherein:

 $X_1$  is an apolar residue;

X<sub>2</sub> is a hydrophobic residue;

X, is an acidic or an aliphatic residue;

 $X_4$  is a basic residue;

 $X_5$  is an apolar residue;

 $X_6$  is an aromatic residue;

X is a polar residue:

X, is an aliphatic residue.

 $X_9$  is an acidic or an aliphatic residue;

 $X_{10}$  is an aromatic residue;

 $X_{11}$  is an aromatic residue;

 $X_{12}$  is a polar residue;

 $X_{13}$  is Ile;

 $X_{14}$  is an apolar residue;

 $X_{15}$  is an acidic residue;

 $X_{16}$  is a polar residue;

 $X_{17}$  is a basic or an aliphatic residue;

 $Z_1$  is  $H_2N_-$ , RHN- or, RRN-;

 $Z_2$  is -C(O)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)NHR, -C(O)NRR;

each R is independently  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl,

substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkyl, substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkenyl or substituted  $(C_1-C_6)$  alkynyl;

each "—" between residues  $Z_1$  and  $X_1$  and residues  $Z_2$  and  $X_{17}$  represents a covalent linkage; and

each "—" between residues  $X_1$  through  $X_1$ , represents a covalent linkage,

wherein the compound reduces cell-associated binding of transferrin as measured in an *in vitro* cellular binding assay and produces at least an additive effect with soluble HFE/ $\beta_2$ m heterodimers in reducing cell-associated binding of transferrin as measured in the assay.

18. (New) The method of Claim 17, wherein:

 $X_i$  is an apolar amino acid:

X<sub>3</sub> is an aromatic amino acid;

 $X_3$  is an acidic amino acid;

 $X_4$  is a basic amino acid;

X<sub>5</sub> is an apolar amino acid;

X<sub>6</sub> is an aromatic amino acid;  $X_7$  is a polar amino acid;  $X_8$  is a aliphatic amino acid;  $X_9$  is a an acidic amino acid;  $X_{10}$  is an aromatic amino acid;  $X_{11}$  is an aromatic amino acid;  $X_{12}$  is a polar amino acid;  $X_{13}$  is Ile;  $X_{14}$  is an apolar amino acid;  $X_{15}$  is an acidic amino acid;  $X_{16}$  is a polar amino acid;  $X_{\text{LT}}$  is a basic amino acid; and each "—" between residues  $X_1$  through  $X_{17}$  is independently an amide, a substituted amide or an isostere of amide. (New) The method of Claim 17, wherein:  $X_1$  is Gly;  $X_2$  is Trp or Ala;  $X_3$  is Asp or Ala;  $X_4$  is His:

19.

X<sub>5</sub> is Met;

X<sub>6</sub> is Phe;

 $X_7$  is Thr;

 $X_s$  is Val;